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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	Apr 09	BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS 4	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS 5	Apr 19	US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS 6	Apr 22	Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS 7	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 8	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS 9	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 10	Jun 10	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 11	Jun 10	PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS 12	Jul 02	FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
NEWS 13	Jul 22	USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002; saved answer sets no longer valid
NEWS 14	Jul 29	Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 15	Jul 30	NETFIRST to be removed from STN
NEWS 16	Aug 08	CANCERLIT reload
NEWS 17	Aug 08	PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
NEWS 18	Aug 08	NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 19	Aug 19	Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE) now available on STN
NEWS 20	Aug 19	IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
NEWS 21	Aug 19	The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
NEWS 22	Aug 26	Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 23	Sep 03	JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 24	Sep 16	Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS 25	Sep 16	Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS 26	Sep 16	CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS 27	Oct 01	CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
NEWS 28	Oct 21	EVENTLINE has been reloaded
NEWS 29	Oct 24	BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
NEWS 30	Oct 24	Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
NEWS 31	Oct 25	MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002
NEWS 32	Nov 18	DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
NEWS 33	Nov 25	More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
NEWS 34	Dec 02	TIBKAT will be removed from STN
NEWS 35	Dec 04	CSA files on STN
NEWS 36	Dec 17	PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
NEWS 37	Dec 17	TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
NEWS 38	Dec 17	Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN

NEWS EXPRESS	October 14 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:31:49 ON 26 DEC 2002

=> fil reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.84	0.84

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 25 DEC 2002 HIGHEST RN 477704-72-6

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 20, 2002

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http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> fil capl

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.38	1.22

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Dec 2002 (20021225/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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=> s us5585358/pn
L1 1 US5585358/PN

=> d

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1995:787154 CAPLUS
DN 123:199402
TI Preparation of amino acid amides containing derivatives of valproic acid as anticonvulsants
IN Bialer, Meir; Hadad, Salim; Herzig, Jacob; Sterling, Jeff; Lerner, David; Shirvan, Mitchell
PA Yissum Research Development Co., Israel; Teva Pharmaceutical Industrie, Ltd.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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OS MARPAT 123:199402

=> sel rn
E1 THROUGH E36 ASSIGNED

=> fil reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS | SINCE FILE ENTRY | TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST | 3.06 | 4.28

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=> d scan

L2   36 ANSWERS   REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN   Glycine, N-(1-oxo-2-propylpentyl)-, methyl ester (9CI)
MF   C11 H21 N O3
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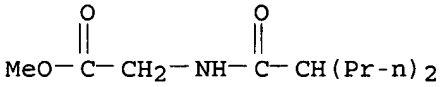
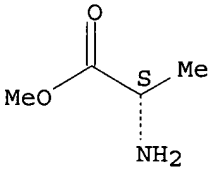


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):35

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN L-Alanine, methyl ester, hydrochloride (9CI)
MF C4 H9 N O2 . Cl H
CI COM

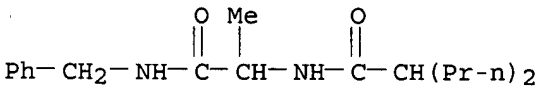
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



● HCl

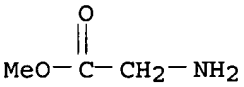
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Pentanamide, N-[1-methyl-2-oxo-2-[(phenylmethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-propyl-(9CI)
MF C18 H28 N2 O2



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

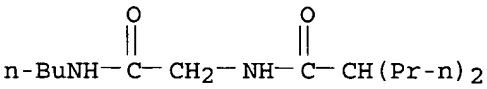
L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Glycine, methyl ester, hydrochloride (6CI, 8CI, 9CI)
MF C3 H7 N O2 . Cl H
CI COM



● HCl

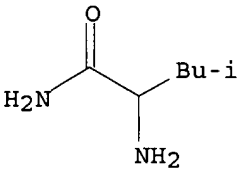
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Pentanamide, N-[2-(butylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-2-propyl- (9CI)
MF C14 H28 N2 O2



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

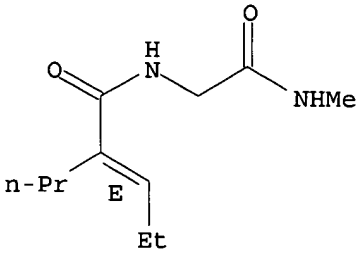
L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Pentanamide, 2-amino-4-methyl-, monohydrochloride (9CI)
MF C6 H14 N2 O . Cl H



● HCl

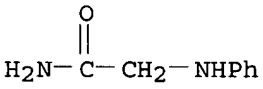
L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Pentenamide, N-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-2-propyl-, (E)- (9CI)
MF C11 H20 N2 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.



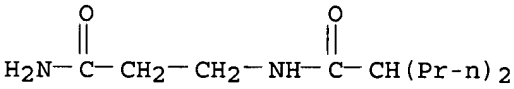
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Acetamide, 2-(phenylamino)- (9CI)
MF C8 H10 N2 O
CI COM



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

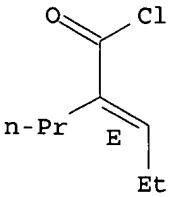
L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Pentanamide, N-(3-amino-3-oxopropyl)-2-propyl- (9CI)
MF C11 H22 N2 O2



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

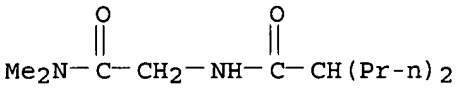
L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Pentenoyl chloride, 2-propyl-, (E)- (8CI, 9CI)
MF C8 H13 Cl O

Double bond geometry as shown.



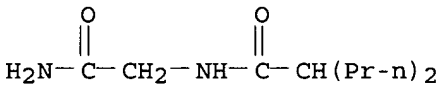
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Pentanamide, N-[2-(dimethylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-2-propyl- (9CI)
MF C12 H24 N2 O2



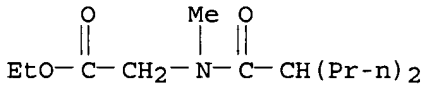
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Pentanamide, N-(2-amino-2-oxoethyl)-2-propyl- (9CI)
MF C10 H20 N2 O2



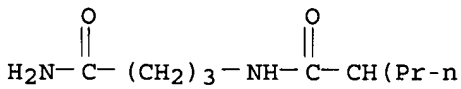
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Glycine, N-methyl-N-(1-oxo-2-propylpentyl)-, ethyl ester (9CI)
MF C13 H25 N O3



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

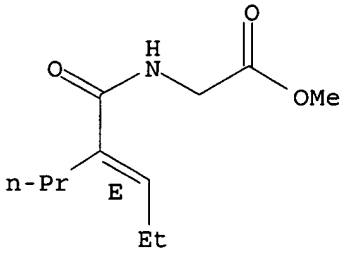
L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Pentanamide, N-(4-amino-4-oxobutyl)-2-propyl- (9CI)
MF C12 H24 N2 O2



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

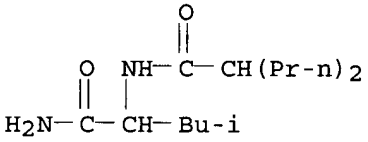
L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Glycine, N-(1-oxo-2-propyl-2-pentenyl)-, methyl ester, (E)- (9CI)
MF C11 H19 N O3

Double bond geometry as shown.



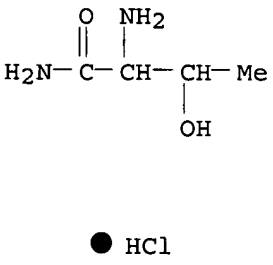
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Pentanamide, N-[1-(aminocarbonyl)-3-methylbutyl]-2-propyl- (9CI)
MF C14 H28 N2 O2

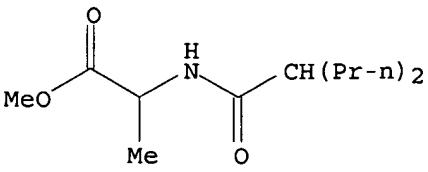


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Butanamide, 2-amino-3-hydroxy-, monohydrochloride (9CI)
MF C4 H10 N2 O2 . Cl H

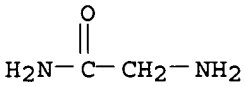


L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Alanine, N-(1-oxo-2-propylpentyl)-, methyl ester (9CI)
MF C12 H23 N O3

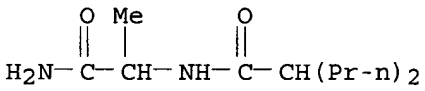


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Acetamide, 2-amino-, monohydrochloride (9CI)
MF C2 H6 N2 O . Cl H

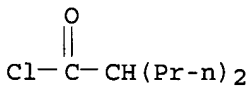


L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Pentanamide, N-(2-amino-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl)-2-propyl- (9CI)
MF C11 H22 N2 O2



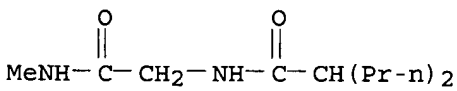
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Pentanoyl chloride, 2-propyl- (9CI)
MF C8 H15 Cl O



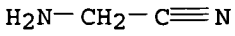
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Pentanamide, N-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl]-2-propyl- (9CI)
MF C11 H22 N2 O2



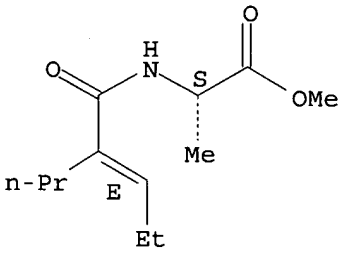
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Acetonitrile, amino-, monohydrochloride (9CI)
MF C2 H4 N2 . Cl H



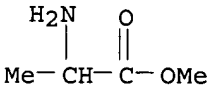
L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN L-Alanine, N-(1-oxo-2-propyl-2-pentenyl)-, methyl ester, (E)- (9CI)
MF C12 H21 N O3

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



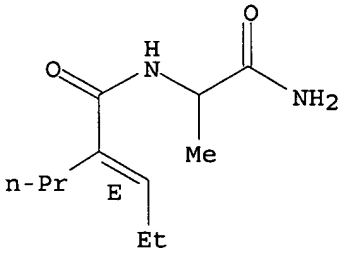
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Alanine, methyl ester, hydrochloride (9CI)
MF C4 H9 N O2 . Cl H



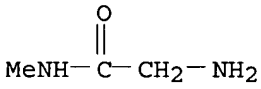
L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Pentenamide, N-(2-amino-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl)-2-propyl-, (E)- (9CI)
MF C11 H20 N2 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.



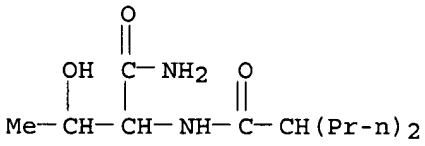
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Acetamide, 2-amino-N-methyl- (8CI, 9CI)
MF C3 H8 N2 O
CI COM



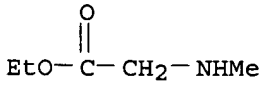
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Pentanamide, N-[1-(aminocarbonyl)-2-hydroxypropyl]-2-propyl- (9CI)
MF C12 H24 N2 O3



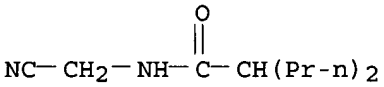
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Glycine, N-methyl-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride (9CI)
MF C5 H11 N O2 . Cl H



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

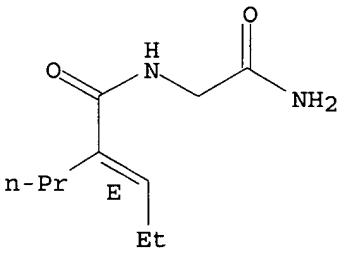
L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Pentanamide, N-(cyanomethyl)-2-propyl- (9CI)
MF C10 H18 N2 O



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

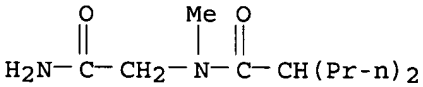
L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Pentenamide, N-(2-amino-2-oxoethyl)-2-propyl-, (E)- (9CI)
MF C10 H18 N2 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.



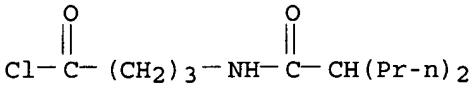
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Pentanamide, N-(2-amino-2-oxoethyl)-N-methyl-2-propyl- (9CI)
MF C11 H22 N2 O2



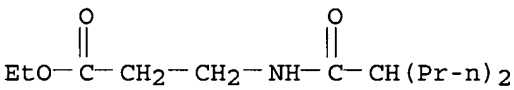
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Butanoyl chloride, 4-[(1-oxo-2-propylpentyl)amino]- (9CI)
MF C12 H22 Cl N O2



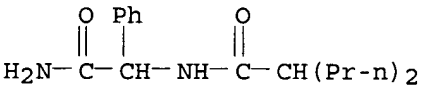
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN .beta.-Alanine, N-(1-oxo-2-propylpentyl)-, ethyl ester (9CI)
MF C13 H25 N O3



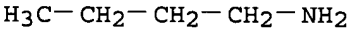
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Benzeneacetamide, .alpha.-[(1-oxo-2-propylpentyl)amino]- (9CI)
MF C16 H24 N2 O2



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 36 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 1-Butanamine (9CI)
MF C4 H11 N
CI COM



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

ALL ANSWERS HAVE BEEN SCANNED

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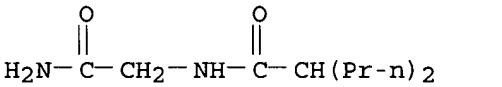
L3          784 C10 H20 N2 O2/MF

=> s l3 and l2
L4            1 L3 AND L2
```

=> d

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN **92262-58-3** REGISTRY
CN Pentanamide, N-(2-amino-2-oxoethyl)-2-propyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN N-Valproylglycinamide
CN Valrocemide
FS 3D CONCORD
MF **C10 H20 N2 O2**
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, BIOSIS, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, DRUGUPDATES,
      MEDLINE, PHAR, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPATFULL



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

              11 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1962 TO DATE)
              11 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1962 TO DATE)

=> fil medl capl biosis adisinsight uspatf
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS   SINCE FILE   TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY   SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST   8.24   12.52

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:39:19 ON 26 DEC 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:39:19 ON 26 DEC 2002
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:39:19 ON 26 DEC 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s l4 or Valrocemide or N-Valproylglycinamide
L5   37 L4 OR VALROCEMIDE OR N-VALPROYLGLYCINAMIDE

=> s pain
L6   399588 PAIN

=> s headach? or migrain?
L7   85282 HEADACH? OR MIGRAIN?

=> s l6 or l7
L8   465317 L6 OR L7

=> s l5 and l8
L9   4 L5 AND L8

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ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9
L10            4 DUP REM L9 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs kwic hitstr tot

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:142466  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          136:178000
TITLE:                    Use of derivatives of valproic acid amides and
                          2-valproenic acid amides for the treatment or
                          prevention of pain and/or headache
                          disorders
INVENTOR(S):              Shirvan, Mitchell; Bialer, Meir
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Israel; Yissum
                          Research Development Company of the Hebrew University
                          of Jerusalem; Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
     WO 2002013766      A2   20020221       WO 2001-US25919  20010817
     WO 2002013766      A3   20020620
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL,
             PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
             US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
             DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
             BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 2001088308      A5   20020225       AU 2001-88308    20010817
     US 2002052418      A1   20020502       US 2001-932370   20010817
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                   US 2000-225973P  P  20000817
                                         US 2000-225977P  P  20000817
                                         WO 2001-US25919  W  20010817
OTHER SOURCE(S):          MARPAT 136:178000
AB   A method for the treatment or prevention of pain and/or a
     headache disorder using a deriv. of a valproic acid amide or a
     2-valproenic acid amide, as well as pharmaceutical compns. comprising
     these derivs. or compds. are disclosed.  The anti-pain effects
     of N-(2-n-propylpentanoyl)glycinamide were tested.
TI   Use of derivatives of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides
     for the treatment or prevention of pain and/or headache
     disorders
AB   A method for the treatment or prevention of pain and/or a
     headache disorder using a deriv. of a valproic acid amide or a
     2-valproenic acid amide, as well as pharmaceutical compns. comprising
     these derivs. or compds. are disclosed.  The anti-pain effects
     of N-(2-n-propylpentanoyl)glycinamide were tested.
ST   valproate amide pain headache treatment; valproenate
     amide pain headache treatment
IT   Pain
        (acute; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid
```

amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT **Pain**
Skin, disease
(allodynia, cold; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(buccal; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT **Pain**
(chronic; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(inhalants; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.m.; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.p.; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, s.c.; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT Nerve, disease
(injury, anti-**pain** effects in; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT Nerve, disease
(neuropathy, **pain**; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(pulmonary; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(rectal; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or

headache disorders)

IT **Pain**
(somatogenic; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(sublingual; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT Analgesics
Headache
Human
(use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

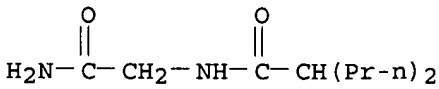
IT Drug delivery systems
(vaginal; use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT 99-66-1D, Valproic acid, amides, derivs. 60218-41-9D, amides, derivs.
92262-58-3 400601-80-1
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

IT **92262-58-3**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders)

RN 92262-58-3 CAPLUS

CN Pentanamide, N-(2-amino-2-oxoethyl)-2-propyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L10 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:99517 USPATFULL

TITLE: Use of derivatives of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for the treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders

INVENTOR(S): Shirvan, Mitchell, Hertzleya, ISRAEL
Bialer, Meir, Jerusalem, ISRAEL

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002052418	A1	20020502

APPLICATION INFO.: US 2001-932370 A1 20010817 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-225973P	20000817 (60)
	US 2000-225977P	20000817 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Cooper & Dunham LLP, 1185 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY, 10036
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 96
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 694
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for the treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or a **headache** disorder using a derivative of a valproic acid amide or a 2-valproenic acid amide, as well as pharmaceutical compositions comprising these derivatives or compounds.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
TI Use of derivatives of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for the treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders
AB A method for the treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or a **headache** disorder using a derivative of a valproic acid amide or a 2-valproenic acid amide, as well as pharmaceutical compositions comprising. . .
SUMM [0003] Disclosed is a method for the treatment or prevention of **pain** and/or **headache** disorders, such as **migraines**, using derivatives of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides.
SUMM [0004] **Pain** is considered to play a basic physiological role in the detection and localization of tissue damage or potentially damaging physiological processes. **Pain** has been broadly classified as somatogenic, where a physiological explanation can be found, or psychogenic, where the physiological explanation is. . .
SUMM [0005] One example of a somatogenic **pain** is neuropathic **pain**. Generally, neuropathic **pain** is described as a **pain** which results from a dysfunction in the central or peripheral nervous system (Tremont-Lukats, I. et al.; Woolf, C. and Mannion, R.). The **pain** can be both chronic and acute, and can also be evoked by noxious stimuli, also referred to as hyperalgesia, or. . . allodynia (Attal, N.). Allodynia and hyperalgesia can have mechanical causes (dynamic or static), or a thermal cause. Examples of neuropathic **pain** include: all the painful peripheral neuropathies and specifically diabetic peripheral neuropathy; postherpetic neuralgia; and trigemincal neuralgia. Trigeminal neuralgia, for example,. . . is the most common neuralgic syndrome in the elderly. The initial drug of choice is carbamazepine. For other types of **pain**, such as postherpetic neuralgia and painful diabetic neuropathy, amitriptyline is most commonly used. Other types of somatogenic **pain** that may have neuropathic components include cancer **pain**, postoperative **pain**, low back **pain**, complex regional **pain** syndrome, phantom **pain**, HIV **pain**, arthritis (osteo-arthritis and rheumatoid arthritis) **pain** and **migraines**.
SUMM [0006] **Pain** may also be a symptom of **headache** disorders. **Migraines** constitute one of the four major categories of primary **headaches** (International **Headache** Society; Silberstein, S.D. et al.). The other three types of primary **headaches** are tension-type, cluster and a

miscellaneous-type (International **Headache** Society; Silberstein, S.D. et al.). One current view is that there is a continuous spectrum of **headache** severity ranging from mild tension **headaches** to severe **migraines**. Others consider tension **headaches** and **migraines** to be distinct entities.

SUMM [0007] **Migraines** are considered to be a familial disorder characterized by periodic pulsatile **headaches**. (Principles of Neurology). **Migraines** are found in about 4% of the male population and 7% of the female population. **Migraines** can occur in the presence or absence of an aura. An aura is a complex of focal neurological symptoms which may precede or accompany a **migraine** attack (Silberstein, S. D. et al.). Auras can be characterized by visual, sensory, or motor phenomenon, and may also involve. . .

SUMM [0008] A major theory regarding the **pain** of **migraines** is that it stems from a form of sterile neurogenic inflammation (Moskowitz, M. A. and Cutrer, F. M.). The neurogenic. . .

SUMM [0009] Drugs used in the treatment of **headache** disorders such as **migraines** originate from a broad range of different drug categories. These include: 5-hydroxytryptamine agonists (5-HT.sub.1 agonists); dihydroergotamine; ergotamine; anti-emetics; anxiolytics; non-steroidal. . . Considering all of the drugs which are effective, there is still a need for more efficacious drugs, as well as anti-**migraine** treatments with less side effects.

SUMM . . . or suggest the use of derivatives of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for the treatment or prevention of **pain** or **headache** disorders.

SUMM [0011] The subject invention provides a method of treating or preventing **pain** and/or a **headache** disorder in a subject comprising the administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a derivative of a valproic acid amide or a 2-valproenic acid amide, to thereby treat or prevent the **pain** and/or **headache** disorder. In addition, the subject invention contains pharmaceutical compositions comprising these derivatives.

DRWD . . . administration of VGD (valproylglycine amide or Compound 1) versus MC (methyl cellulose or vehicle) in the Chung model of neuropathic **pain**.

DETD [0013] The subject invention provides a method of treating subject suffering from **pain** comprising periodically administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having the following structure: ##STR1##

DETD . . . greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to 3, so as to thereby treat the subject's **pain**.

DETD [0015] The subject invention also provides a method of preventing **pain** in a subject predisposed to suffering from **pain** comprising periodically administering to the subject a prophylactically effective dose of a compound having the following structure: ##STR2##

DETD . . . which is greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to 3, so as to thereby prevent **pain** in the subject.

DETD [0017] In addition, the subject invention provides a method of treating a subject suffering from a **headache** disorder comprising periodically administering to the subject a therapeutically effective dose of a compound having the following structure: ##STR3##

DETD . . . is greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to 3, so as to thereby treat the **headache** disorder.

DETD [0019] The subject invention further provides a method of preventing a **headache** disorder in a subject predisposed to suffering from a **headache** disorder comprising periodically administering to the subject a prophylactically effective dose of a compound having the following structure: ##STR4##

DETD . . . is greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to 3, so

as to thereby prevent the **headache** disorder in the subject.

DETD [0024] In one embodiment, the **pain** is acute. In another embodiment, the **pain** is chronic. In a further embodiment, the **pain** is somatogenic **pain**. In a preferred embodiment, the **pain** is neuropathic **pain**.

DETD [0025] The **headache** disorder may be a **migraine**.

DETD [0026] The **headache** disorder may be a cluster **headache**.

DETD [0027] The **headache** disorder may be a tension-type **headache**.

DETD [0028] The **headache** disorder may be a miscellaneous-type **headache**.

DETD [0031] The subject invention also provides a method of treating a subject suffering from neuropathic **pain** comprising administering to the subject 500 mg of N-(2-n-propylpentanoyl)glycinamide six times per day so as to thereby treat the subject's neuropathic **pain**.

DETD [0032] In addition, the subject invention provides a method of preventing neuropathic **pain** in a subject predisposed to suffering from neuropathic **pain** comprising administering to the subject 500 mg of N-(2-n-propylpentanoyl)glycinamide six times per day so as to thereby prevent neuropathic **pain** in the subject.

DETD [0038] The subject invention also provides a method of treating a subject suffering from **pain** comprising periodically administering to the subject a therapeutically effective dose of composition comprising a compound having the following structure: ##STR8##

DETD . . . greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to 3, so as to thereby treat the subject's **pain**.

DETD [0040] Additionally, the subject invention provides a method of preventing **pain** in a subject predisposed to suffering from **pain** comprising periodically administering to the subject a prophylactically effective dose of composition comprising a compound having the following structure: ##STR9##

DETD . . . which is greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to 3, so as to thereby prevent **pain** in the subject.

DETD [0055] The anti-**pain** effects of Compounds 1 and 2 are evaluated in a model for traumatic nerve injury. The specific model is the. . . constriction injury model, a commonly accepted model for the evaluation of the potential of a compound to treat chronic neuropathic **pain**. The end point is whether a compound can reverse cold allodynia in rats following a neuropathic injury. MC may be. . .

DETD [0057] Compounds 1 and 2 reverse cold allodynia in the chronic constriction injury model of neuropathic **pain** with ED.sub.50 values of less than 500 mg/kg. The effective dose is below that which has been previously found to. . .

DETD [0059] The results indicate that Compounds 1 and 2 are effective for the treatment of **pain**. Thus, the disclosed valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides are effective for the treatment or prevention of **pain**, including neuropathic **pain**.

DETD [0060] The potential of Compound 1 to serve as an anti-**pain** agent was studied in the Chung model (Kim, S. H. and Chung, J. M.). This model is known as a reliable model, predictive for human **pain**. (Kim, S. H. and Chung, J. M.). In this model, spinal nerves L5 and L6 of the rat are tightly ligated and cut in order to induce neuropathic **pain**. Male Sabra rats weighing 250-275 g were used throughout the study. Under xylazine-ketamine anesthesia, both the L5 and L6 spinal nerves of one side of the rat were tightly ligated and cut. **Pain** behavior was measured following operation in all groups using withdrawal latencies of the hind paw to mechanical stimulation with von. . .

DETD [0065] The results demonstrated that Compound 1 is effective for the treatment of **pain**. Thus, the disclosed valproic acid amides

are effective for the treatment or prevention of **pain**, including neuropathic **pain**.

DETD [0066] Evaluation of the anti-**headache** effects of Compounds 1 and 2 are followed in the **migraine** model of Moskowitz (Suzzi, M. C. and Moskowitz, M. A.). In this model, neurogenic inflammation results in the leakage of. . .

DETD [0070] The Moskowitz model, which is a well-accepted model of **migraines** (Suzzi, M. C. and Moskowitz, M. A.), shows that Compounds 1 and 2 inhibit plasma protein extravasation. Thus, the disclosed valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides are effective for the treatment or prevention of **headache** disorders, such as **migraines**.

DETD [0074] International **Headache** Society, 1988.

DETD [0075] Kim, S. H. and Chung, J. M., 1992, **Pain** 50: 355-363.

DETD [0078] Moskowitz, M. A. and Cutrer, F. M., Sumatriptan: a receptor-targeted treatment for **migraines**. Ann. Rev. Med., 1993: 44:145-154.

DETD [0079] Silberstein, S. D. et al., 1998, **Headache** in Clinical Practice, Pub. Isis Medical Media, Oxford.

DETD [0082] Tremont-Lukats, I. et al., Anticonvulsants for Neuropathic **Pain**, Drugs, 2000, 60: 1029.

DETD [0083] Woolf, C. and Mannion, R., Neuropathic **Pain**: Aetiology, Symptoms, Mechanisms and Management, Lancet, 1999, 353: 1959.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method of treating a subject suffering from **pain** comprising periodically administering to the subject a therapeutically effective dose of a compound having the following structure: ##STR12## wherein R.sub.1,. . . greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to 3, so as to thereby treat the subject's **pain**.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the **pain** is acute **pain**.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the **pain** is chronic **pain**.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the **pain** is somatogenic **pain**.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the somatogenic **pain** is neuropathic **pain**.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the therapeutically effective dose is 3000 mg/day and the **pain** is neuropathic **pain**.

30. The method of claim 22, wherein the **pain** is acute **pain**.

31. The method of claim 22, wherein the **pain** is chronic **pain**.

32. The method of claim 22, wherein the **pain** is somatogenic **pain**.

33. The method of claim 32, wherein the somatogenic **pain** is neuropathic **pain**.

46. A method of treating a subject suffering from neuropathic **pain** comprising administering to the subject 500 mg of N-(2-n-propylpentanoyl)glycinamide six times per day so as to thereby treat the subject's neuropathic **pain**.

47. A method of preventing **pain** in a subject predisposed to suffering from **pain** comprising periodically administering to the subject a prophylactically effective dose of a compound having the following structure: ##STR14## wherein R.sub.1,. . . which is greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to 3, so as to thereby prevent **pain** in the subject.

52. The method of claim 47, wherein the **pain** is acute **pain**.

53. The method of claim 47, wherein the **pain** is chronic **pain**.

54. The method of claim 47, wherein the **pain** is somatogenic **pain**.

55. The method of claim 54, wherein the somatogenic **pain** is neuropathic **pain**.

70. The method of claim 69, wherein the prophylactically effective dose is 3000 mg/day and the **pain** is neuropathic 5 **pain**.

76. The method of claim 68, wherein the **pain** is acute **pain**.

77. The method of claim 68, wherein the **pain** is chronic **pain**.

78. The method of claim 68, wherein the **pain** is somatogenic **pain**.

79. The method of claim 78, wherein the somatogenic **pain** is neuropathic **pain**.

92. A method of preventing neuropathic **pain** in a subject predisposed to suffering from neuropathic **pain** comprising administering to the subject 500 mg of N-(2-n-propylpentanoyl)glycinamide six times per day so as to thereby prevent the neuropathic **pain** in the subject.

93. A method of treating a subject suffering from **pain** comprising periodically administering to the subject a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective dose a compound having the following structure:. . . 0 and less than or equal to 3, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, so as to thereby treat the subject's **pain**.

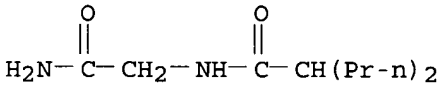
94. A method of preventing **pain** in a subject predisposed to suffering from **pain** comprising periodically administering to the subject a composition comprising a prophylactically effective dose of a compound having the following structure:. . . equal to 0 and less than or equal to 3, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, so as to thereby prevent **pain** in the subject.

95. A method of treating a subject suffering from a **headache** disorder comprising periodically administering to the subject a therapeutically effective dose of a compound having the following structure: ##STR18## wherein. . . is greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to 3, so as to thereby treat the **headache** disorder.

96. A method of preventing a **headache** disorder in a subject

predisposed to suffering from a **headache** disorder comprising periodically administering to the subject a prophylactically effective dose of a compound having the following structure: ##STR19## wherein. . . is greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to 3, so as to thereby prevent the **headache** disorder in the subject.

IT 99-66-1D, Valproic acid, amides, derivs. 60218-41-9D, amides, derivs.
92262-58-3 400601-80-1
(use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of pain and/or headache disorders)
IT **92262-58-3**
(use of derivs. of valproic acid amides and 2-valproenic acid amides for treatment or prevention of pain and/or headache disorders)
RN 92262-58-3 USPATFULL
CN Pentanamide, N-(2-amino-2-oxoethyl)-2-propyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L10 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:21596 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Anticonvulsant drugs and pharmaceutical compositions thereof
INVENTOR(S):	Bialer, Meir, Jerusalem, Israel Dagan, Arie, Jerusalem, Israel Sherbel, Sussan, Tarshicha, Israel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, United States (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6028102		20000222
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-28911		19980224 (9)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kumar, Shailendra
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Kohn & Associates
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	995

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB According to the present invention, anticonvulsant compounds N-acetyl,N'-benzylglycinamide and N-benzyloxycarbonylglycinamide-Z-glycinamide are disclosed. The present invention also discloses an anticonvulsant pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of at least one active ingredient selected from N-acetyl,N'-benzylglycinamide and N-benzyloxycarbonylglycinamide-Z-glycinamide and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. The present invention provides a method of controlling convulsions in a mammal by administering to the mammal an effective amount of antiepileptic compounds N-acetyl,N'-benzylglycinamide or N-benzyloxycarbonylglycinamide-Z-glycinamide. Combinations of the anticonvulsion compounds can also be administered. The convulsions may be due to epilepsy, febrile convulsions or convulsions precipitated by irritative lesions in the brain. Further the composition may be used to prevent **migraine** and to treat chronic **pain** and

bipolar disorder.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB . . . epilepsy, febrile convulsions or convulsions precipitated by irritative lesions in the brain. Further the composition may be used to prevent **migraine** and to treat chronic **pain** and bipolar disorder.
SUMM The present invention also provides a method of controlling **migraine**, chronic **pain**, and psychiatric disorders such as bipolar mood disorder in a mammal by administering to the mammal an effective amount of. . .
DETD . . . the compounds of the present invention can be used to treat psychiatric disorders such as bipolar disease and affective disorders, **migraine** (generally as a preventive), and chronic **pain** disorders as is known in the art. The compounds of the present invention may be administered with other anticonvulsant compounds. . .
DETD . . . treated for convulsions, and changes in psychiatric profiles for those patients being treated for psychiatric disorders, and a reduction in **migraine** frequency or **pain** intensity in patients with those disorders. In particular see generally the reference text "Antiepileptic Drugs" (4th edition. R. H. Levy. . . amounts and see as well Capobianco et al., 1996; Gonzales, 1995; Puzanatian, 1996; Sachs, 1996; Silberstein and Lipton, 1994 for **migraine**, chronic **pain** and psychiatric disorder treatment. It should be noted that often anticonvulsant drugs must be tittered to the correct dosage, particularly. . .
DETD . . . and neurotoxicity of N-acetyl, N'-benzylglycinamide (VII) and N-benzyloxycarbonylglycinamide (IX) following ip administration to mice in comparison to phthaloylglycinamide and **N-valproylglycinamide**.sup.a.

	benzylglycin- valproyl	N-acetyl, N'- Z-glycin- amide	phthaloyl glycin- amide	glycin- amide
MES, ED.sub.50 (mg/kg)	88	46	94	152
sc Met,. . .				

DETD Capobianco et al (1996). An overview of the diagnosis and pharmacologic treatment of **migraine**. May Clin Proc 71:1055-66.
DETD Garcia and Altman (1997). Chronic **pain** states: Pathophysiology and medical therapy. Semin Arthritis Rheum 27:1-16.
DETD Gidal et al (1996). Current developments in neurology, Part I: Advances in the pharmacotherapy of **headache**, epilepsy and multiple sclerosis. Ann Pharmacother 30(11):1272-6.
DETD Gonzales (1995). Central **pain**: Diagnosis and treatment strategies. Neurology 45(12 Suppl 9):S11-6; Discussion S35-6.
DETD McQuay, et al (1995). Anticonvulsant drugs for management of **pain**: A systemic review. BMJ 311(7012):1047-52.
DETD Silberstein and Lipton (1994). Overview of diagnosis and treatment of **migraine**. Neurology 44(10 Suppl 7):S6-16.
DETD Swerdlow (1984). Anticonvulsant drugs and chronic **pain**. Clin Neuropharmacol 7(1):51-82.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 4 ADISINSIGHT COPYRIGHT 2002 (ADIS)
CN **Valrocemide**
CN TV 1901; TVP 1901; Valproyl glycinamide
CN N2-(2-Propylpentanoyl)glycinamide
RN **92262-58-3**

TX TEXT
Introduction:
Valrocemide (TV 1901,TVP 1901, valproyl glycinamide, VGD), a

valproic acid/glycinamide conjugation product, is a potent, broad spectrum antiepileptic agent originally developed. . . and phase I trials, in cooperation with the Epilepsy branch of the National Institute of Health, in the USA.

Valrocemide may also have potential in the treatment of neuropathic **pain** and bipolar disorders.

TX Adverse Events:
Animal toxicology: the TD sub(50) value of **valrocemide** in the rotorod ataxia test in rats was > 1000 mg/kg compared with a TD sub(50) value of 280 mg/kg for valproic acid/1/.
The teratogenic potential of **valrocemide** was evaluated in an inbred murine strain that is highly susceptible to valproic acid-induced neural tube defects. No exencephaly was observed in any of the litters whose dams were treated with **valrocemide** 600 mg/kg IP. 73% of embryos exposed in utero to valproic acid were exencephalic/2/.

TX PHARMACOLOGY:
Pharmacodynamics (Epilepsy and Seizure Disorders):
Preclinical studies: in the maximal electroshock (MES) seizure model in rats, **valrocemide** had an ED sub(50) of 73 mg/kg, compared with valproic acid, which had an ED sub(50) of 490 mg/kg. Equivalent. . .
. . .
2001 A preclinical study has been added to the adverse events section (891171)
04 Dec 2001 Sales forecasts reviewed by Lehman Brothers
19 May 2000 Valrocemide is the pINN for TV 1901
26 Jun 1998 Phase-II clinical trials for Epilepsy in Hungary (Unknown route)
26. . .

=> fil reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	56.99	69.51

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.62	-0.62

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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 25 DEC 2002 HIGHEST RN 477704-72-6
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 25 DEC 2002 HIGHEST RN 477704-72-6

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 20, 2002

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. See HELP PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties

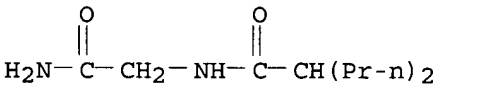
in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> s l4
L11 1 L3 AND L2

=> s N-Valproylglycinamide/cn
L12 1 N-VALPROYLGLYCINAMIDE/CN

=> d

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 92262-58-3 REGISTRY
CN Pentanamide, N-(2-amino-2-oxoethyl)-2-propyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN **N-Valproylglycinamide**
CN Valrocemide
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C10 H20 N2 O2
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, BIOSIS, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, DRUGUPDATES, MEDLINE, PHAR, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPATFULL



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

11 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1962 TO DATE)
11 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1962 TO DATE)

=> s 92262-58-3/crn
L13 0 92262-58-3/CRN

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	7.10	76.61

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-0.62

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AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Dec 20, 2002 (20021220/UP).

=> FIL MEDL CAPL BIOSIS ADISINSIGHT USPATF

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.54	77.15

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    0.00       -0.62

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FILE 'ADISINSIGHT' ENTERED AT 17:50:50 ON 26 DEC 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 Adis International Ltd. (ADIS)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:50:50 ON 26 DEC 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s tv 1901
L14          12 TV 1901

=> s tv-1901
L15          12 TV-1901

=> s tv1901
L16           9 TV1901

=> s l15 or l16
L17          19 L15 OR L16

=> dup rem l17
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'ADISINSIGHT'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L17
L18          11 DUP REM L17 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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NO VALID FORMATS ENTERED FOR FILE 'ADISINSIGHT'
In a multifile environment, each file must have at least one valid
format requested.  Refer to file specific help messages or the
STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in individual
files.
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format requested.  Refer to file specific help messages or the
STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in individual
files.
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In a multifile environment, each file must have at least one valid
format requested.  Refer to file specific help messages or the
STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in individual
files.
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=> d 6-11

L18  ANSWER 6 OF 11     MEDLINE
AN   1999313093     MEDLINE
DN   99313093   PubMed ID: 10386522
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TI Structure-pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic relationships of N-alkyl derivatives of the new antiepileptic drug valproyl glycinamide.
AU Spiegelstein O; Yagen B; Bialer M
CS Department of Pharmaceutics, School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel.
SO EPILEPSIA, (1999 May) 40 (5) 545-52.
Journal code: 2983306R. ISSN: 0013-9580.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199907
ED Entered STN: 19990715
Last Updated on STN: 19990715
Entered Medline: 19990702

L18 ANSWER 7 OF 11 MEDLINE
AN 1999449893 MEDLINE
DN 99449893 PubMed ID: 10518650
TI Pharmacokinetic considerations in the design of better and safer new antiepileptic drugs.
AU Bialer M
CS Department of Pharmaceutics, and David R. Bloome Centre for Pharmacy, School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, P.O. Box 12065, Jerusalem, Israel.. bialer@md2.huji.ac.il
SO JOURNAL OF CONTROLLED RELEASE, (1999 Nov 1) 62 (1-2) 187-92.
Journal code: 8607908. ISSN: 0168-3659.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199912
ED Entered STN: 20000113
Last Updated on STN: 20000113
Entered Medline: 19991222

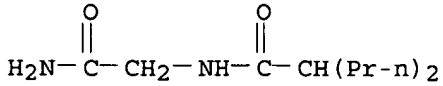
L18 ANSWER 8 OF 11 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
AN 1999208453 MEDLINE
DN 99208453 PubMed ID: 10194110
TI Progress report on new antiepileptic drugs: a summary of the fourth Eilat conference (EILAT IV).
AU Bialer M; Johannessen S I; Kupferberg H J; Levy R H; Loiseau P; Perucca E
CS School of Pharmacy and David R. Bloom Centre for Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel.. bialer@md2.huji.ac.il
SO EPILEPSY RESEARCH, (1999 Mar) 34 (1) 1-41.
Journal code: 8703089. ISSN: 0920-1211.
CY Netherlands
DT Conference; Conference Article; (CONGRESSES)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199905
ED Entered STN: 19990607
Last Updated on STN: 19990607
Entered Medline: 19990525

L18 ANSWER 9 OF 11 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
AN 97471836 MEDLINE
DN 97471836 PubMed ID: 9330777
TI Pharmacokinetic analysis and antiepileptic activity of two new isomers of N-valproyl glycinamide.
AU Hadad S; Bialer M

CS Department of Pharmaceutics, School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel.
SO BIOPHARMACEUTICS AND DRUG DISPOSITION, (1997 Oct) 18 (7) 557-66. Journal code: 7911226. ISSN: 0142-2782.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199711
ED Entered STN: 19971224
Last Updated on STN: 19971224
Entered Medline: 19971124

L18 ANSWER 10 OF 11 MEDLINE
AN 1998033030 MEDLINE
DN 98033030 PubMed ID: 9367208
TI Isolation of N,N-dialkylated derivatives of valproylglycinamide from dog plasma by active charcoal adsorption and their quantification by high-performance liquid chromatography.
AU Spiegelstein O; Bialer M; Yagen B
CS Department of Pharmaceutics, School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel.
SO JOURNAL OF CHROMATOGRAPHY. B, BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES AND APPLICATIONS, (1997 Sep 26) 698 (1-2) 195-200. Journal code: 9714109. ISSN: 1387-2273.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199712
ED Entered STN: 19980109
Last Updated on STN: 19980109
Entered Medline: 19971219

L18 ANSWER 11 OF 11 ADISINSIGHT COPYRIGHT 2002 (ADIS)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:9395 ADISINSIGHT
SOURCE: Adis R&D Insight
DOCUMENT NO: 010331
CHANGE DATE: Dec 12, 2002
GENERIC NAME: Valrocemide
SYNONYM: **TV 1901; TVP 1901; Valproyl glycinamide**
CHEMICAL NAME: N2-(2-Propylpentanoyl)glycinamide
MOLECULAR FORMULA: C10 H20 N2 O2
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 92262-58-3
STRUCTURE:



EPHMRA ATC CODE: N3A Anti-Epileptics
WHO ATC CODE: N03A Antiepileptics
HIGHEST DEV. PHASE: Phase II

COMPANY INFORMATION
ORIGINATOR: Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Israel)
PARENT: Hebrew University of Jerusalem
LICENSEE: Teva Pharmaceutical Industries

WORD COUNT: 218

=> FIL STNGUIDE
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS — SINCE FILE ENTRY: 21.25 — TOTAL SESSION: 98.40

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS) — SINCE FILE ENTRY: 0.00 — TOTAL SESSION: -0.62

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LAST RELOADED: Dec 20, 2002 (20021220/UP).

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS — SINCE FILE ENTRY: 1.68 — TOTAL SESSION: 100.08

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS) — SINCE FILE ENTRY: 0.00 — TOTAL SESSION: -0.62

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LAST RELOADED: Dec 20, 2002 (20021220/UP).

=> d 1-5
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, ADISINSIGHT, USPATFULL' -
CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 11 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
AN 2002490844 IN-PROCESS
DN 22238720 PubMed ID: 12350382
TI Progress report on new antiepileptic drugs: a summary of the Sixth Eilat Conference (EILAT VI).
AU Bialer M; Johannessen S I; Kupferberg H J; Levy R H; Loiseau P; Perucca E
CS School of Pharmacy and David R Bloom Centre for Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine, Ein Karem, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem 91120, Israel.. bailer@md.huji.ac.il
SO EPILEPSY RESEARCH, (2002 Sep) 51 (1-2) 31-71.
Journal code: 8703089. ISSN: 0920-1211.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS IN-PROCESS; NONINDEXED; Priority Journals
ED Entered STN: 20020928
Last Updated on STN: 20021213

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 11 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
AN 2001446048 MEDLINE
DN 21381905 PubMed ID: 11488880
TI Anticonvulsant profile of valrocemide (**TV1901**): a new antiepileptic drug.
AU Isoherranen N; Woodhead J H; White H S; Bialer M
CS Department of Pharmaceutics, School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel.
NC N01-N5-9-2313
SO EPILEPSIA, (2001 Jul) 42 (7) 831-6.
Journal code: 2983306R. ISSN: 0013-9580.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200109
ED Entered STN: 20010813
Last Updated on STN: 20010917
Entered Medline: 20010913

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 2002:156784 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200156784
TI Anticonvulsant activity and teratogenicity of valrocemide (**TV1901**.
AU Isoherranen, Nina (1); White, H. Steve; Finnel, Richard H.; Woodhead, Jose H.; Bennett, Gregory D.; Bialer, Meir
CS (1) School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem Israel
SO Epilepsia, (2001) Vol. 42, No. Supplement 7, pp. 212. http://www.blackwell-science.com/ cgilib/bsinc.bin?Journal=epilepsia. print.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the American Epilepsy Society Philadelphia, PA, USA November 30-December 05, 2001
ISSN: 0013-9580.
DT Conference
LA English

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 11 USPATFULL
AN 2000:21596 USPATFULL
TI Anticonvulsant drugs and pharmaceutical compositions thereof
IN Bialer, Meir, Jerusalem, Israel
Dagan, Arie, Jerusalem, Israel
Sherbel, Sussan, Tarshicha, Israel
PA Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, United States (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6028102 20000222
AI US 1998-28911 19980224 (9)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 995
INCL INCLM: 514/489.000
INCLS: 560/029.000
NCL NCLM: 514/489.000
NCLS: 560/029.000
IC [7]
ICM: A01N047-34
EXF 514/529; 514/616; 514/489; 564/155; 560/148; 560/29
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 11 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
AN 2001048616 MEDLINE

DN 20516041 PubMed ID: 11060713
TI An assessment of rufinamide as an anti-epileptic, in comparison with other drugs in clinical development.
AU Jain K K
CS Jain PharmaBiotech, Blasiring 7, CH-4057 Basel, Switzerland..
jain@pharmabiotech.ch
SO EXPERT OPINION ON INVESTIGATIONAL DRUGS, (2000 Apr) 9 (4) 829-40. Ref: 28
Journal code: 9434197. ISSN: 1354-3784.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200012
ED Entered STN: 20010322
Last Updated on STN: 20010322
Entered Medline: 20001214

=> log h

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.12	107.15

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-0.62

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